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THE REFLECTOR.

THE BURIAL—A FRAGMENT.

It was summer. The Sun shone proudly down upon the gray mist that rose above the billows—the blushing charms of spring were passed, and the summer glow of loveliness had succeeded. The woodlands were gay and beautiful—for nature had clothed them in all her surpassing splendors. The mountain stream now ran, now rippled, curling with its silver eddies, glad sparkling in the sun-beams—now smoothly flowing along its ever-varying bed, toward its quiet home “in the world of waters.” The birds warbled as sweetly in their green bowers of bliss, as if sighs and tears were unknown.

There was joy on earth.—The twittering swallow, as it darted along in sunshine and shade, heeded not the bitter wailings of affliction and distress—the wild bird in its noiseless flight, softly silent as falls the snow-flake, seemed unmindful of woe, as it flashed its wings across the vision, like a thought of a dream during the hushed hours of midnight, and vanished as suddenly. To me, the sight of their joyous felicity brought no gladness—the sounds of their mirth fell cold upon the heart—it seemed but bitter mockery; and spoke of days departed. The bright and laughing skies seemed insensible that they were smiling over ruin and decay; that one of hope's fairest, sweetest flowers, had drooped and died; and that now—even now—was to be laid in the earth's cold bosom.

I had seen the child in its guileless beauty, when it was a thing all glowing with health, innocence, and joy—I had seen it folded in the arms of her that bore it, in all the overwhelming fondness of a mother's love. But now her first-born blessing—her first, last, and only one, slept—not on the soft bosom of a mother's tenderness—but with the quiet dead! Death, death! how lovely canst thou be! Though pale and lifeless, it wore a smile passionless and pure, as the cherub of immortality—it had nothing of the grave—but its silence. So beautiful it seemed—like the sportive lamb, decked with a flowery garland for the sacrifice, I could fain have laid down by its side in the cold bosom of our common mother, in the dark and silent valley.

Thou weepst childless mother—ah, well thou mayest—the son of God wept at the tomb of his friend—and thou mournest thy first-born. Hard it is for thee to lay thy loved one low in the damp earth—beneath the cold clouds of the valley—hard it is to reflect that this, thy child of peerless beauty, will never more raise its rosy lips to thine, in all the fondness of childhood's warm affection. Ah! these are recollections that weigh upon the soul, even to overpowering. Memory tells thee thou art desolate—it tells of playful smiles—of a thousand soft and winning ways that twine around the mother's bosom—it tells of the sweet, wild throbbings of bliss that were thine when softly soothing it to slumber and repose. Now the foliage of the cypress will be its shelter; and the narrow house its abiding place—the nursery will no more resound with its gladsome mirth—the cradle in which it had so often reposed in quiet is now desolate. Thou weepst childless mother.

The last look. The time is come when she may gaze once more upon her sleeping boy, ere the pall is settled upon his lifeless brow. Oh, the bitter agony of that moment—one long burning kiss upon his marble brow, and he is shut from her view. In the fulness of her grief she says,

No more, my baby, shalt thou lie,
With drowsy smile, and half-shut eyes—
Pillowed upon his mother's breast,
Serenely sinking into rest.
For God hath laid thee down to sleep,
Like a pure pearl beneath the deep!

Look abroad, fond mother, upon the ways of sinful men, and repine no more that God hath made thy child an angel in the regions of bliss. Now his song mingles with the thanksgiving of the blest!—sanctified, safe, and secure from the stormy blasts of iniquity, with him who is from everlasting!

The long train of weeping friends gathered round a fresh-dug grave. The coffin was lowered into its final resting-place, in the vale of solitude and silence—the spirit of him who was so lovely here had, long ere this, crossed the dark waters—and is safely landed upon the flowery coast of a world of fadeless bloom!

The pages of scripture, says Hervey, like the productions of nature, will not only endure the test, but improve upon the trial. The application of the microscope to the one, and a repeated meditation on the other, are sure to display new beauties, and present us with higher attractives.

He that overcomes his passions, conquers his greatest enemies.

MISCELLANY.

“FORGET-ME-NOT.”

Forget thee!—then hath Beauty lost her charms
To captivate, and Tenderness grown cold,
As the perennial snows of mountains old;
And hope forsook her throne, and love her arms.
At morn thou art mine earliest thought, at night
Sweet dreams of thee across my soul are driven
Almost thou com'st between my heart and heaven.

With thy rich voice, and floating eyes of light—
Forget thee! Hast thou then a doubt of me,
To whom thou like sunshine to the spring?
Forget thee!—Never! Let the April tree
Forget to bud—Autumn ripe fruits to bring—
The clouds to fertilize—the birds to sing—
But never while it beats this bosom, thee!

THE GOLDSMITH OF WESTCHEAP.

For the following interesting tale of the olden time, we are indebted to Mr. Ackerman's splendid Annual and welcome visitant, The Forget Me Not, which we recommend to our readers.—SOUVENIR.

At the close of the fourteenth century, old London presented a noble and picturesque appearance. The eye was not then wearied with unbroken lines of brickwork, pierced full of squares for windows; but the streets displayed rows of lofty houses, lifting their sharp pointed gables, adorned with many a fanciful and grotesque device; and the massive stone mansions of the superior class of citizens emulated the castellated dwellings of the nobles of the land.—And then, enriched with all the decorations of Gothic architecture, arose the various religious establishments, each with its fair chapel and spacious refectory, surrounded by its wide and well cultivated garden, and overshadowed by century aged trees; while on every side the stately churches, with their pinnacled towers or tall airy spires, stood proud trophies of an era most unjustly termed barbarous. One of the handsomest and most frequented of the streets, at the period when the following tale commences (although its Goldsmith's row, subsequently the boast of the old city, was not yet built) was Westcheap, the cheap-side of modern times. As the inhabitants were mostly dealers in delicate and costly commodities, being mercers, embroiderers, and goldsmiths, and at this period too (1399) according to the united testimony of all contemporary historians, luxury had attained a greater height than had ever been anticipated, “alle exceeding in gorgeous and costly apparel, farre above theyr degree, yeomen and grooms clothed in silke, saten and damaske, bothe doublets and gownes—and hadde theyr garments cutte farre otherwise thanne it hadde bene before, with broidered worke, ryche fures, and goldsmithes work,” as Master Robert Fabian sets forth: it is easy to imagine the splendid appearance of the different shops. Here, a mercer displayed to view damasks, satins, and velvets—even that costly fabric, forbidden to all but the highest order of nobility “cloth of gold;” and beside him the broiderer exhibited his goods, girdles, purses, and ecclesiastical vestments embellished with the most delicate needle work; while the precious stores of the goldsmith, from the jewelled buckle for the head to the silver chain that fastened the long peaked shoe to the knee; from the postal spoon given by the god-mother to the infant, to the large silver dish, or enamelled chalice, given by the noble to the “holy church,”—all courted the admiring gaze of the passenger, from beneath the overhanging penthouse of the low unglazed window. It was a string and a lively scene that this street presented one autumn evening, between vespers and complin; for there walked the city dame in bright colored sweeping mantle, her gold hafted knife and tasselled purse hanging from her broad girdle; and the city damsel with silken kirtle and laced bodice; and the sober citizen, warden perchance of his company, or common councilman of his ward (proud offices in those early days,) wrapt in his colored long gown, and fingering with a kind of quiet ostentation the well-filled velvet purse, or adjusting the rich enamelled brooch that fastened his hood; while in that strangely grotesque dress, the silken long coat with hanging sleeves that swept the pavement, the tight party colored hose, and shoes which turned up six inches in the end, and his hood worked with poppinjays, appeared the exquisite of the fourteenth century. Nor were the common people wanting.—There, close beside the conduit, was a crowd of apprentices vociferously joining chorus to a ballad sung by a green coated minstrel, which asserted with laudable patriotism that undoubted fact, in their estimation, that London was the first of cities, and her citizens the first of men. A little farther on, a more quiet and elderly group surrounded another minstrel (or rather *disour*) who stood detailing in a kind of monotonous recitative the prowess of King Brut and his very apocryphal descendants, from that ancient compendium of metrical history “The Chronikyl of Engleande.” Still farther on, mounted on the shopboard of one of his zealous disciples a portly gray friar, with stentorian voice, and vehement

action, recounted to a large and greatly edified auditory some outrageous miracles from the life of his founder, St. Francis of Assisi, not forgetting, in the pauses of his long narration, to send round the bag for the contributions of the faithful. In the midst of this lively scene, two men closely wrapt in those large coarse cloaks which formed the common travelling dress of the period, and were often used for purposes of concealment, appeared near the conduit, apparently engaged in deep conversation, and making their way thro' the crowd in a manner that betokened either a haste which admitted no delay, or a pride which brooked no opposition. Whatever were the cause, it was not without many an angry look and angry word that the multitude gave way; and the strangers, on their arrival opposite to the conduit, inquired of some of the ‘prentices, in a tone of command, where Arnold de Rothing resided. “Two worthy personages to ask after goldsmiths!” answered one of the ‘prentices, irritated at the haughty manner of the inquirer: “and what do ye lack?—an enamelled brooch, a jewelled thumb ring to match your goodly mantles—eh, lordlings?” And a loud laugh burst from his well pleased companions.

“Nothing but a plain answer to my question,” retorted the stranger peremptorily.

“Well, then, master questioner,” sullenly replied the ‘prentice, “as Master de Rothing is looked upon by his fraternity, I should like to treat him to two such goodly customers as ye. Yonder's his house, next to old Foster's the mercer, who hath turned the white hart of King Richard into that spotted antelope in honor of our good King Henry, by cutting off his horns and collar and spotting him all over.” “Alas, the goodly white hart!” said the other stranger, in a suppressed tone: but low as the ejaculation it did not escape the quick ears of the ‘prentices.

“Ay, my good master, no wonder ye lament for the white hart,” cried one; “ye ruffled in silks and damasks them, perchance, instead of your goodly mantle, but these days are gone, I trow.” “Come on!” whispered the other stranger. “Ay, on with ye!” cried the first ‘prentice, “with the malison of all true English hearts on ye and the white hart too!” Up with your caps, boys, for King Henry of Lancaster, the friend of the commons, who hath driven pilling and polling clean out of the land! Saint Mary, though, I should like to know what two scatterings can want with de Rothing. An I had thought their pouches had been lined with rose nobles, I had sent them to the Silver Unicorn.” “Trust not outside, Symond,” replied his companion; ye may have lost your master two good customers—see, there they go!

“Ay, there they go!” responded a stern voice, “but the cunning shall be taken in his own craftiness.”

As this was said in Latin, and as the valiant ‘prentices were no ‘Latiners,’ the solemn denunciation excited not the surprise which was caused by the sudden appearance of the speaker, who was instantly addressed with every mark of the profoundest respect. He seemed to be a very old man; yet it was not his white locks or flowing beard that excited their spontaneous homage; but his shaggy long coat, iron shod staff, the large wallet, and high crowned broad hat, bearing the escallop shell—each part of the appropriate garb of pilgrimage,—that caused the ‘prentices to gather round and pray a blessing from the holy man, whose weary feet had traversed many a far distant land, and who had perchance, even beheld the deep blue skies, and breathed the spicy airs, of heaven favored Palestine. The pilgrim hastily pronounced onward, keeping his eyes steadfastly fixed on the two men, who now entered a shop, where the meagre show of ‘ressayle of golde and sylvre,’ contrasted most disadvantageously with the splendid appearance of its neighbors; and, taking his stand opposite, he seemed as though he intended to keep watch until they should come out again; but it was in vain. The news that a pilgrim so venerable in appearance was to be seen spread rapidly among the crowd. The minstrel was left to finish his song alone; the reciter of ‘Chronykyl of Engleande,’ was deserted by his auditors, in the midst of his description of King Bladud's marvellous works at Both; and the portly gray friar found himself superseded in his vocation—the fickle congregation at the first intelligence having scampered off, nothing doubting that they should feast their eyes on some veritable relic, a tooth, or thumb nail at least, of some wonder working saint. Nothing of this kind did the pilgrim produce—no marvels or miracles had he to detail; but apparently vexed at being made the object of unwished for attention, pronouncing a few words of counsel to the assembled throng, he disappeared from view so suddenly and

so completely, that the populace, ever fond of wonders, were almost inclined to affirm that he had vanished away.

The great attraction removed, the throng, warned by the darkening twilight, and the ringing of the complin bells, quietly took their way to their respective homes; and the heretofore crowded street was deserted, save by two or three ‘prentices, who lingered near Arnold de Rothing's door, anxious again to see the two strangers, but in vain; so marvelling what their errand might be, and determining not to rest until they knew somewhat about it, they reluctantly returned to their habitations.

The following morning an unwonted smoke was seen issuing from the workshop of the unfortunate goldsmith, his only assistant seemed bursting about with looks of importance, and the care worn features of de Rothing himself seemed to have assumed a more satisfied expression.

“I should wonderfully like to know the meaning of all this,” said the goldsmith of the Silver Unicorn to his ‘prentice, “for, an I find those two strangers ye told of have given de Rothing a good order, I'll swinge ye soundly for your rudeness to them. Had ye been more mannerly, and told them the best of work could be done at the Silver Unicorn perchance they might have come to me.”

“St. Mary! a likely story, for such beggars to give an order,” replied the ‘prentice—“two scatterings, forsooth, who were most likely some of the disbanded Cheshiremen, and who, having mayhap but one great between them, wanted it changed into rose nobles by the craft of multiplication, and so went to de Rothing”—for this unlucky goldsmith, in addition to his other troubles, had the misfortune to be addicted to the ‘beggary pursuit of alchemy.”

“Ay, boy,” returned the master, “see what comes of book learning and being wiser than our neighbors; had Master de Rothing never read Latin, he had never been seeking after new things, he must not needs go abroad, and there find out, forsooth, that the Lombard goldsmiths understand polishing and enamelling better than we—a thing not to be thought of—and then must he seek to bring a Lombard among us, even to our very hall. I knew it would be his ruin and so it was.”

“Ay, truly,” said the ‘prentice, “for none of the guil will even speak to him and our Lady knows had I thought these men had brought an order, they should never have carried it to him. No, no, if Master de Rothing be so fond of outlandish men, let them help him.”

“They have helped him but scantily, it seems,” returned the master, “for, methinks, he must soon take up his lodgings in Ludgate. Soothly though, I am sorry for Sybbilla; she was brought up to different expectations, and a fairer or better nurtured damsel ye may not meet in a long summer's day. Well, boy, mind this one thing whatever else ye forget, never seek after book learning, and never consort with foreigners.”

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

EDUCATION.

Based, as the institutions of our country are, upon the intellectual endowments of the people, it is indispensable to the perpetuation of our civil and religious privileges, that we should be continually pressing onward in the attainment of useful knowledge. The more generally this is diffused, the more permanent will be our free institutions, and the less danger will there be of any degeneracy in the system formed and bequeathed us by our forefathers. “Our moral strength and intellectual grace compose the Corinthian columns on which it rests; and it is only by destroying the former, and defacing the latter, that we can weaken its duration, or deface its comeliness.” Our public seminaries are the mould in which posterity must be cast; they are the mint, in which the rough metal must receive the impress which will stamp its specific worth. It is through their operation, that our western forests become, in effect, the groves of Academus, where the lessons of an enlightened philosophy are discoursed to those who are the *matériel* of another age.”

In the early settlement of our country, surrounded, as were our ancestors, with the most appalling dangers, the ceaseless and untiring necessity which existed for devising ways and means to guard their lives and property from destruction—precluded the possibility of cultivating the intellectual faculties. But when the thick clouds of darkness and desolation rolled away—when the perils, tribulations and difficulties of that period, were overcome—the flowers of literature and science, began to scatter their fragrance in the wilderness of the human mind. But alas! frost, blight and mildew came—war, with his red arm of vengeance, stalked abroad—and buds and blossoms were crushed beneath his iron feet. “War became the business of life, and liberty was its object.” That ob-

ject was gained: the effort was crowned with independence and peace.

An almost uninterrupted succession of years of peace and prosperity, has enabled us to turn our attention to the graces which embellish human existence. It is a fit subject for joy and rejoicing, that the progress of knowledge in this country, has hitherto been unparalleled in the annals of creation. Says Sismondi, in the *Revue Encyclopedique*, published at Paris, “Few countries are to be found, in which the feeling of what is just, and right, and honourable, is more generally diffused; in which crimes are more rare; in which the domestic virtues are more honoured; in which religion (religion which, nevertheless, has no other sanction than every man's conscience,) exerts a more universal influence. Doubtless, traces remain of the stain which the Americans owe to their progenitors; but every day witnesses its decay; while it must not be forgotten, that the Americans are but starting in the career of knowledge; that they must be colonists, farmers, artificers, and tradesmen, before they can have leisure to devote to literature or philosophy. It cannot be expected that they should produce any of those splendid luminaries which enlighten the human kind; but they know how to avail themselves of all the arts and sciences of Europe; they have spread over the great mass of their population; more reason, more positive knowledge, more aptitude of comprehension, more healthy notions, than are to be found in the mass of the people of any of the old nations of Europe. The liberty of America established and developed itself with her intelligence and with her virtue. The citizens of no other state enjoy so many rights, and so many immunities; and never have those rights and immunities, been abused, as with us.—No popular fury; no insurrection; no civil war. Their security has equalled their freedom.”—*Annulet*.

WHITE BEEF.—A drover came to market, a few days since with 20 fine fat oxen. They all had the same treatment and food, and weighed from 1000 to 1200 lbs each. A butcher purchased and slaughtered them all in the usual manner. The meat of 19 of them had the common and uniform appearance; but the meat of one was nearly white, so as to require a near view to be distinguished from the fat. The muscular fibres were regular but fine, the fat abundant, and in its ordinary locations; the bones hard; the kidneys red and healthy; and every part of the animal indicated sound health. A great number of persons purchased pieces of the beef to try, and afterwards pronounced it tender and excellent. The hair of the animal was black.—*Boston Palladium*.

The long continued prevalence of North Easterly winds has brought in an extraordinary number of ships from Europe; and the passages have been so short, that there are actually bills of lading in the hands of our merchants, of goods shipped at Baltimore and Alexandria, but not yet arrived, older in date than of goods which have arrived from Europe. Our advices from Liverpool are and have been for some days past, as late as from New Orleans.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

IMPOSTER.—The Worcester Spy cautions the public against a person by the name of Mott, who is travelling about the country pretending to be a Minister of the Gospel. It appears that he officiated in the pulpit at Holden on Fast day, and at Boylston on Sunday. His acquaintance with prisons is said to be more intimate than with pulpits; as he was a few years since an inmate of the Worcester House of correction, has been in the Connecticut State Prison, in the Penitentiary at Charleston, in Simsbury Mines, and has two or three times escaped from confinement.

REJECTION.—The United States Senate, on Monday of last week, rejected the nomination of Isaac Hill, as second comptroller of the treasury, by a vote of 33 to 15.—On the Wednesday following a motion was made, in secret session, to reconsider the vote whereby he was rejected, which motion was also rejected. The case is therefore finally settled, and this promising Heriot has nothing to do but return to New-Hampshire, resume the labors of the editorial department of his Patriot, and attend to his Mail contracts.—We have seen it suggested in some of the newspapers that he would be probably elected a U. S. Senator by the next Legislature of New-Hampshire, in place of Mr. Woodbury whose term of office expires in March, and who will be otherwise provided for by the administration. That a majority of the N. H. Legislature will venture so far to disregard public sentiment as to elect Mr. Hill to a seat in that body, ‘33 of which after mature deliberation, conceive him

unfit for the comparatively subordinate station of 2d Comptroller, we cannot yet believe. Such a thing may be, however, unaccountable as it may appear.—It will be recollected that this is the same Mr. Hill who published the volume containing the slanders against Mrs. Adams, which was produced in the Senate a year or two since, and which was of such a character as to cause even John Randolph to declare it "too obscene to be read in brothel." This rejection is honorable to the Senate and must be gratifying to the republicans of New-England.—Kennebunk Gazette.

POLITICAL.

From the Portland Advertiser.
JEFFERSON—NO. 5.

Elder Hall being chosen President, the next step was the choice of Secretary. Here the Jacksonians would make a strong pull, having determined not to advance one step unless all was their own. The President was yielded. Committee would then seem to require that the Jackson party should allow the Republicans to select the Secretary of the Senate from one of their own political creed. But no, that could not be done. "We will have the whole, or we will disorganize the government," seemed to be their creed. "The whole or nothing" was reiterated. Several ballots took place, in which no choice was made; and the probability was that no choice was would ever be effected unless the Republicans yielded. Disorganization had no terrors for the Jackson party.—They seemed by their actions to say:—"Give us a Secretary or we will disorganize your Government." The concession was made, a noble concession too for the public good, since it afforded the Jackson party not the shadow of excuse for further delay. Edward Kavanagh, of Lincoln, being less obnoxious than John Chandler of Kennebec, was chosen by the aid of Republican votes, the very second time after he was offered by the Jacksonians. Thus the President and Secretary were given up with a sacrifice of personal predilections—all done for the public good—all done to put the wheels of government into active motion. Thus Jacksonism was dragged on in spite of all its attempts to delay the business of the session. Let it be remembered that more than a week of the session had passed; and that in all the business which had been done in both branches did not amount to so much as was usually got through with on the first day of the session.

Now came the votes for Governor and Senators, all of which had been in the possession of the Senate since the first Wednesday of Jan. untouched. January 14, a Committee was appointed on the part of the Senate to examine the votes for Governor. Megquier, Davee, (both Jacksonians) and Gardiner, (Republican) were the Committee. Boutelle, Shaw, Smith, Norton, (Republicans,) and Bonney (Jacksonian) were the Committee on the part of the House—making in joint Committee five Republicans, and three Jacksonites. Mr. Goodenow has been censured for the Committee on the part of the House.—Why such a disparity of political members was asked? Let the same question be put to President Hall. Why did he give the Jacksonians the majority in his Senatorial Committee? It could not be expected that Mr. Goodenow would appoint a Committee in which the Jackson party should be the majority. It could not be expected that he would yield his influence to disorganization, and by balancing the committee protract the organization of the government still longer; or even render it improbable that a report would ever be made. It was well known that the Jackson party finding themselves in a small minority in the House and having an equality in the Senate, was bent upon disorganization, or to say the least upon session, and thus to throw the censures of the People upon the small majority. Hence the necessity of Mr. Goodenow's energy—of his independence—of making use of a right vested in him by the House of appointing whom he pleases—of doing as President Hall did in the Senate, in appointing a majority of his political friends—of appointing a majority of the majority that chose him Speaker. He was not selected to be the creature of Jacksonism and to submit to its dictation.—But there need be no cry about this committee. The whole, Jacksonmen and anti-Jacksonmen were unanimous as committee men in reporting Mr. Hutton elected by the People. The letters of their associates in Committee; their own confessions demonstrate the fact, however much they may have changed their minds when in the Senate and House.

The report was made Jan. 19. "The whole number of votes allowed by the committee to have been fully returned was forty six thousand five hundred and fifty-one. Twenty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-six constitute an election; Jonathan G. Hutton had twenty three thousand three hundred and fourteen votes, and is elected. Samuel E. Smith had twenty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety one votes. Mr. Hutton, thus it appears, had 324 more votes than Judge Smith. To this report was appended the name of John L. Megquier, Chair-

man of the Committee. An honest man not profoundly versed in quibbling would have been satisfied with this report, and would have believed that the name of John L. Megquier at the foot sanctioned the principles laid down in that report, in his estimation—that what he had subscribed contained his opinions, and that he would adhere to them at least for a week.

This is not, perhaps, a legal inference. It is only the inference of mankind in general. It is often remarked, however, that a lawyer, like a witch, can creep through a key-hole.

Let us examine this report, which the Jackson Committee first approved and then rejected. Let every vote be admitted for Messrs. Hutton and Smith, for the admission of which the Jackson party contended; take the Report with legal and illegal returns, just as it is, Hermon, Baileyville, No. 23, and all—only exclude the seventeen votes, which were returned as scattering—then Mr. Hutton is elected by the people.

Consider one return as good as another, whether sealed or not sealed, whether attested or not attested, whether complying with the constitution and the laws of the State or disregarding them, Mr. Hutton is still elected. The only question then adopting as truth all the Jackson party contend for, was upon the legality of those returns, which were sent to the Governor and Council as "scattering." To solve this question see the precedents in Massachusetts—in our own Legislature. Hear Mr. Megquier, who in committee first—the very first—while opening a return from Hollis, at the bottom of which was "scattering 4," saying, "they should be rejected." The illegality of such votes had been settled. If precedent and the authority of the Chairman be insufficient guides, let us consult common sense.—Are the Selectmen judges of "scattering votes?" who can say these scattering votes were not thrown for Jonathan Hutton, for Jonathan Hutton or for Jonathan G. Hutton, (neither of which is his name,) and the selectmen chose to consider them 'scattering.' Who can say that they were not thrown for illegal candidates, for females, for foreigners, for the Emperor of Austria? The Selectmen are not the judges; they have not the power to say what are "scattering votes" and what are not, on a gubernatorial question. If they have such tremendous power, there is an end to our privileges. You make them lords of the ballot box; you give them the power to destroy any election, even to return all the votes thrown for a political enemy as scattering. The question is not worth an argument. So clear is the justice of the principle decided in Massachusetts. Let it be remembered then that if all the other votes are counted as Jackson men proposed, then Mr. Hutton is elected.

There was one individual who played so distinguished a part in this sort of comic-tragedy, that I cannot pass by him in silence. I wish to avoid personalities; but I should do injustice to the people were I to pass over Mr. Megquier in silence. This gentleman did indeed act a prominent part in the Legislature. Would that I could say it was the part of honor. He gained distinction; but it was the distinction of inconsistency—such a lunatic would win, who dealt blows promiscuously upon friends and foes.

Let us examine his conduct. We find him in Committee voting for the rejection of the Hermon votes. There he did right. Numerous precedents in which votes were rejected for illegal returns, sanctioned the course he took. At the Senate Board, who but this same Mr. Megquier, proposed the admission of the Hermon votes? saying "he had altered his mind;" that he now thought they should be counted, though he had in committee, thought otherwise. Yet this is the same Mr. Megquier, who, in committee upon the question "shall the votes of Hermon be stricken from the list and returned as illegal" voted thus—yeas MEGQUIER, DAVEE, BONNEY, Gardiner, Norton, Smith Boutelle—and this is the very same Mr. Megquier who voted in the Senate on the question of admitting these votes to be counted, thus—yeas, MEGQUIER, DAVEE, Dunlap, Ingalls, Hutchins, Hutchinson, Hall. Again, this very same Mr. Megquier, in the committee upon the question of rejecting the votes of No. 23, voted thus—MEGQUIER, Bonney, Davee, Smith, Norton, Gardiner, Shaw, Boutelle. This very same Mr. Megquier contended for the admission of these votes, in the Senate Chamber. This very same Mr. Megquier also voted in the Senate Chamber for the admission of the Baileyville votes.

The Gubernatorial Committee might have made a report in which not a single statement should have been made, elucidating the principles upon which report was founded. Had this course been pursued no clamors would have arisen; Messrs. Megquier and Davee would have obtained no new light; and Mr. Hutton would have been declared elected by the people forthwith. The committee might have rejected the votes of the 'illimitable' Passadunk, and thus have swollen Mr. Hutton's plurality. But candor, fairness and honesty

appeared to actuate both sides as committee men; and it was only when Mr. Megquier so strangely altered his opinions, that even his personal friends were willing to say that he had acted as an honest politician, should conduct. Mr. Megquier, I am sorry to say, has sunk infinitely in the estimation of the public; and by an unlucky sacrifice of principle, destroyed the confidence which many of his political opponents heretofore had in him. If he had determined to conduct so strangely, why, his partisans ask, did he not brave it from the first? why did he not in committee vote for admitting the votes of Hermon, Baileyville, No. 23, and the scattering? why bring on himself so much trouble and obloquy by a strange inconsistency? Dishonesty, which never falters, argues a stronger mind than that duplicity which is ever varying. If a sacrifice of principle is to be made, it is better for the man that makes it to do it from the first with a brazen face. So say many of the Jacksonians, in Speaking of Mr. Megquier. It is fair, however, for me to say, that Mr. Megquier assigns as an excuse for his vacillation of opinion, that he had changed his mind upon a reflection.

I need not add the report was not accepted in the Senate, Mr. Megquier and Mr. Davee voting against their own report in company with their Jackson brethren.

This report was delayed in the Senate from Tuesday, Jan. 19, to Saturday afternoon, Jan. 23,—seventeen days of the session having now been wasted in doing nothing, or at least in doing very little, profitable business. About five days were spent in making up the report; four in debating it; when the Jackson party, had, from the very first determined upon its rejection.

Let every honest man, here ask himself, who were the authors of this delay? who were the disorganizers?

Let it not be said that the above picture is a false coloring of the case. I challenge an individual named to deny the facts.

REACTION IN MAINE.—We believe the political character of Maine is growing brighter and brighter every day. Jacksonism administered its own antidote in the attempt to disorganize the State Government, and to throw us all into a state of nature. The most cheering news comes in from all quarters; and every where we find the Republican Representatives have been sustained, while the Jacksonians have been put down.

In Fryeburg an attempt was made to displace Mr. Charles a Representative whom the Jackson party claimed, but who was so heartily disgusted with the party and Mr. Ruggles, that he could not sanction their proceedings. Great exertions were made by the Jackson party to turn him out as a town officer; but his constituents nobly sustained him in spite of Jackson fury.

One Andrew Jackson Roberts, who rendered himself so ridiculous in our State Legislature, and who was selectman in Waterboro' last year has had leave to retire. The cognomen of "the greatest of men" did not save him. This is the opinion of his constituents on the propriety of the course adopted toward him in the State Legislature.

Mr. Megquier had leave to retire from every office which his constituents in Portland had given him. Mr. Adams who is one of our selectmen, was one of our representatives.

Mr. Appleton, one of the York Senators, was chosen moderator of the town meeting in Alfred, though every possible effort was made to displace him. This is the decision of a portion of his constituents.

In Limerick the whole Jackson team of town officers had leave to retire.—This is the decision of Mr. Sanborn's constituents, the representative from this town.

The disorganizing party are receiving the sovereign people, to whom they often appealed when they were attempting to break up all law and order, and to leave the State for a year without a Governor, with petitions unanswered, appropriations unmade or a single act towards organization.

"The work goes bravely on."
Portland Advertiser.

LENGTH OF LIFE IN RUSSIA.—A London paper before us contains an extract from a statistical article in a late number of the Gazette de l'Academie of St. Petersburg, comprising a comparative table of the deaths during the year 1828 in the male population of the Russian empire professing the Greco Russian religion. This table shows the number of deaths in each of the different stages of life, computed at intervals of five years from birth to extreme old age; and it presents a larger proportion of centenarians than any other similar table which we have lately seen.—By this account it appears that of the total number of deaths, 607, 233, the unusual proportion of 894, or more than one in every six hundred and eighty, were of persons who had reached to upwards of a hundred years; sixteen of them had passed the age of one hundred and twenty; and one in the neighborhood of

Moscow, had lived through the astonishing period of upwards of one hundred and fifty years! To show what an unusual proportion these instances of longevity bear to the whole number of deaths in Russia, we need only instance our own city for the last year, when it certainly enjoyed a very fair degree of salubrity. Out of 50,094 the total number of deaths reported by the city inspector, but two persons, or less than one fourth of the ratio of Russian centenarians, reach the age of 100 years. In London during the same year, but three cases occurred out of 23,525 deaths, of individuals having lived to be a century old, being to the number of persons dying in Russia at upwards of one hundred, about as two to twenty-three. These are great odds in favor of the salubrity of Russia.
N. Y. Evening Post.

ENORMOUS CONDOR.

Let those believe it who can.—In the course of the day I had an opportunity of shooting a condor; it was so satiated with its repast on the carcass of a horse, as to suffer me to approach within pistol shot before it extended its enormous wings to take its flight, which was to me the signal to fire; and having loaded with an ample charge of pellets, my aim proved effectual and fatal.—What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last convulsive struggles of life! It may be difficult to believe, that the most gigantic animal which inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equalled by a tenant of the air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle, will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird, in the southern hemisphere being so large and so strong as to seize an ox with its talons and to lift it into the air; whence it lets it fall to the ground, in order to kill it and to prey upon the carcass. But this astonishment must in a great degree subside, when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which incredible as it may appear, I now insert verbatim from a note taken down with my own hand. "When the wings are spread, they measure sixteen paces (forty feet) in extent, from point to point; the feathers are eight paces (twenty feet) in length; and the quill part two palms (eight inches) in circumference. It is said to have powers sufficient to carry off a live rhinoceros."

Temple's Travels in Peru.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Parker Jones, returning from Chelsea about nine o'clock when at the wharf by the draw nearest the Charleston shore, heard the footsteps of a person behind him; while turning round to see who was there, he received a severe blow on the head and fell senseless. In this situation he was robbed of his pocket book and wallet—in making an effort to get out his watch, the chain gave way, leaving the watch behind. The villain having effected his purpose, threw Mr. Jones overboard, who after struggling in the water caught hold of the wharf. Being not far distant from the Charleston shore he made an effort to reach it by swimming, but finding his strength exhausted, he turned and made for the wharf again. Having regained the wharf, and after making several fruitless efforts to climb up by the posts, which by reason of weakness he could not effect, he remained clinging to the braces until his returning strength enabled him to call for help. His cries were heard by Mr. Brown, the tollman, who with others went to his assistance, and at half past ten o'clock he was rescued from his perilous situation, and brought on shore in a very exhausted and bruised condition. Mr. Jones thinks he must have been thrown overboard, and a circumstance that supports this belief is, that the robber hearing no cries for help from him, and supposing him dead, deliberately examined the pocket book and wallet, separating the money from the papers, leaving the latter, which were found on the bridge. Mr. Jones sustains the character of a sober, upright respectable man.—He was on his return from the hospital in Chelsea, whither he had been on business with Col. Turner.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

The editor of the Brunswick Free Press expresses a desire to know the fate of the proposals issued about a year ago, for publishing a history of this town and Biddeford.—Perhaps others may feel a similar interest in the undertaking. We seem therefore called upon to make a statement of the progress of the work, which otherwise might not be improper at this time.

It was put to press in this office about five months since, with the idea that the number of pages would not exceed 220, but unexpectedly, from the amount of matters not strictly local, it will make a volume (12 mo.) of 320 pages, on a fair small pica type nearly new.—The printing will be finished this day or tomorrow, and the copies will be ready for delivery to subscribers and others, (at one dollar each) in about three weeks, some delay being necessary on account of the engravings, (three in number) which will not be completed as soon as the sheets are ready for the binder. The

title of the work is as follows:—"A History of Saco and Biddeford, with notices of other Early Settlements, and of the Proprietary Governments, in Maine, including the Provinces of New Somersetshire and Ligonio. By GEORGE FOSBOM. It is proper to add that the information contained in the volume, is almost wholly derived from a careful examination of early records and documents.—Saco Palladium.

Business in New York is said to be brisk and increasing. The Gazette of Friday says,

The late Easterly winds have been succeeded by pleasant breezes from the South West, which have wafted into port an immense number of West India men and Southern Coasters, many of which have been due for some time.—The effects are great life and activity along our wharves, and a corresponding increase of business among the merchants. The different Insurance Companies have also experienced the benefit by enabling them to write off risks to a very large amount. We understand that Marine Stocks generally advanced yesterday two to three per cent.

After the above was written, three ships arrived from Canton, with valuable cargoes, a circumstance, we believe, unprecedented in the commercial annals of our port.

SLAUGHTER OF SNAKES.—On Wednesday of this week, while a number of workmen were employed in a field, in Newbury, called Penny ordinary pasture, they saw some objects in motion, near certain ledges of rocks, a little distance from them, which, on their drawing nearer, proved to be a large number of black snakes, just making their way from their holes, into the open air. The work of destruction was commenced among them, as they slowly crawled from their holes, shaking off their torpor, as they approached the warm sun. An account was given of 68.—When extended, in a connected line, they measured 260 feet; some of them being more than 5 feet long. This is a little remarkable for our vicinity.—Newbury-port Herald.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—Miss Low, who lives in Lynn-street in this city, was returning home from her place of business on Friday evening last between eight and nine o'clock, at the bottom of Hanover-street, when a well dressed young man snatched her work bag from off her hand and made off with it. The bag contained a small sum of money and a handkerchief. Some gentleman, who witnessed the act pursued the robber, but he escaped. There were two of the villains together.—Boston Courier.

A letter now before us, from an American gentleman in Paris, states that our countryman, Mr. Welles, had a splendid soiree on the 22d Feb. in honor of Washington's birth day, at which were present five or six hundred persons, English, French, and Americans, among them General Lafayette, and many of the French nobility. The same letter states that Mr. Rives, the Jackson Minister, has rendered himself very unpopular with all classes of the Americans, by his general deportment toward them.
N. E. Palladium.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REMOVALS.—In the Senate of the U. S. on Thursday last, the V. President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement of the number of removals of inspectors, weighers guagers, and measurers at the several Custom Houses since the 4th of March, 1829, and also the additional officers of the same description appointed within that period. The whole number of Inspectors removed, and replaced by others, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, is 123: of weighers and guagers and measurers, 28; additional inspectors, 59; weighers, &c. 2; Inspectors removed and not replaced, 10; weigher, &c. 1. Of the inspectors removed 14 were from districts in Maine, 6 in Portsmouth, 5 in Vermont, 15 in Boston, 11 in other districts in Massachusetts, 18 in New York, 12 in Philadelphia, and 9 in Baltimore, &c. Weighers, &c.—7 in Maine, 5 in Boston, 5 in other districts in Massachusetts, &c.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.—M. Alexis Manroff, a Russian gentleman, declares that after 21 years close application, he has discovered an easy method of finding the equations of every degree. He has carried already as far as the 11th, and is confident that it will be applicable to every other.

A mechanic of Naples, named Maggio, has invented a method of constructing carriages so as to preserve their horizontal position in going down hills however steep they may be.

A Belgian coppersmith has lately invented a new and ingenious process of mending church bells, and restoring their former sound, without having intercourse to the method hitherto pursued of recasting them.

As ravenous birds are the quickest sighted, so the worst men are the greatest fault finders.

POETRY.

THE QUILTING.

Time day is set, the ladies met,
And at the frame are seated;
In order placed they work in haste,
To get the quilt completed.
While fingers fly, their tongues they ply,
And animate their labors,
By counting beans, discussing clothes,
Or talking of their neighbors.

"Dear what a pretty frock you've on!"
"I'm very glad you like it,"
"I'm told that Miss Micouicon
Don't speak to Mr. Micate."
"I saw Miss Bell the other day,
Young Green's new gig adorning!"
"What keeps your sister Ann away?"
"She went to town this morning."

"'Tis time to roll!"—"my needle's broke!"
"So Martin's stock is selling?"
"Louis's wedding gown's bespoken!"
"Lend me your scissors, Ellen."
"That match will never come about!"
"Now don't fly in a passion!"
"Hair puffs they say are going out!"
"Yes—curls are all the fashion."

The quilt is done, the tea begun—
The beaux are all collecting;
The table's cleared, the music heard—
His partner each selecting.
The merry band, in order stand,
The dance begins with vigor—
And rapid feet the measure beat,
And trip the dizzy figure.

Unheeded fly the moments by,
Old time himself seems dancing,
Till night's dull eye is open'd to spy
The steps of morn advancing.
Then closely stow'd to each abode,
The carriages go tilting;
And many a dream has for its theme,
The pleasures of the Quilting.

LAW OF MAINE.

An additional Act respecting Innholders, Retailers and common Victuallers.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen, Treasurer and Town Clerk of each town, and the Assessors, Treasurer and Clerk of each plantation, to meet on the second Monday of September or the succeeding day, annually, at such time on either or both of said days and at the place they shall appoint, by posting notice thereof at two public places in such town or plantation, seven days before the time of such meeting, and at such meeting may, under their hands license to be Victuallers, Innholders or Retailers, with the right to sell wine, brandy, rum and other spirituous liquors by retail, as many persons of sober life and conversation and suitably qualified, as they may deem necessary; and if they shall be thereto authorized by their respective towns and plantations as is prescribed in the second section of this act, may authorize as many of the persons aforesaid to sell wine, rum and other spirituous liquors to be drank in the stores or shops of such persons as they may deem necessary; and such permission shall be inserted in their said licenses. And every person who shall sell any wine, rum or other spirituous liquors to be drank in his store or shop, or shall suffer any to be drank in his store or shop, without such permission being inserted in his license, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each offence. And each and every person who may apply to be licensed as aforesaid, shall, before being so licensed, pay to the Treasurer for the use of the town or plantation six dollars, and to the Clerk for his use twenty-five cents. And every person who may apply to be licensed as an Innholder and also as a Victualler or Retailer in his store or shop, shall pay for the use aforesaid six dollars for each license. Provided, that the sum to be paid for being licensed as an Innholder, Retailer or common Victualler, without permission to sell wine, rum and other spirituous liquors, to be drank in the house, store or shop, shall be three dollars for the use of the town or plantation, and twenty-five cents for the use of the Clerk; and it shall be stated in every Innholder's license, whether he is, or is not, permitted under such license, to sell wine, rum, and other spirituous liquors in his house: And the Clerk shall make a record of all the licenses granted, in a book to be kept for that purpose. And said Selectmen or Assessors with the Treasurer and Clerk, may at any other time, at a meeting held for that purpose, license any person suitably qualified as aforesaid, on his paying one dollar for their use, and to the Treasurer for the use of the town or plantation, a sum proportioned to the time for which such license may be granted, with twenty-five cents to the Clerk. And all licenses shall expire on the second Monday of September after granting the same. And if any Clerk shall neglect to make any record as herein required, he shall forfeit for each neglect five dollars.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of any town or plantation, at the annual town or plantation meeting in the months of March, April or September in each year, may by vote empower the town or plantation officers aforesaid, on application to be made in writing, to authorize, and to insert in the licenses of so many persons being suitably qualified, as they may deem necessary, permission to sell wine, rum and other spirituous liquors to be drank in their respective stores or shops.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That no Victualler, Innholder or Retailer, licensed as aforesaid nor any other person shall directly or indirectly, sell, give or

furnish to any Indian, any wine, rum or spirituous liquors of any kind, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence, to be recovered on complaint as for a criminal offence with costs of prosecution, before any Justice of the Peace of the county, in which the offence is committed, one half to the use of the county and the other half to the use of the complainant. Provided, That this act shall not extend to cases where wine or spirituous liquors of any kind are furnished to said Indians for the use of the sick under the direction of a regular practising Physician.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That the second section of an act entitled "An Act for the regulation of Innholders, Retailers and common Victuallers," passed the twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one; also so much of the first section of the same act as prohibits the sale by retail of beer, ale, and cider; also the first section of an act entitled "An additional Act for the regulation of Innholders, Retailers and common Victuallers," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, be repealed from and after the day next proceeding the second Monday of September next, at which time this act shall take effect. And all persons who shall be licensed under the provisions of this act, shall be holden to observe all the duties and requirements, and be subject to all the penalties and liabilities contained in the remaining sections of the acts to which this is additional, in the same manner as is provided for persons licensed in virtue of those acts.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted. That all forfeitures and penalties arising under this act, shall be recovered and appropriated in the manner provided in the acts to which this is additional, except such as are otherwise provided for in this act.

[Approved March 18, 1830.]

An Act requiring a Bond from the Secretary of State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That every person chosen to the office of Secretary of State, shall give bond to the State of Maine, in such sum as the Governor and Council shall direct, with good and sufficient sureties; conditioned that he will faithfully appropriate according to law, all monies belonging to the State, which may come to his hands by appropriations, and that he will render annually a true account thereof to the Governor and Council.

[Approved March 18, 1830.]

An Act regulating the payment of the salaries of Registers of Probate in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever the Register of Probate for any county in this State, shall be unable from sickness, or from any other cause, shall neglect to do the duties of his office, it shall be the duty of the Judge of Probate for said county, upon application of the surety or sureties of said Register, to certify to the County Treasurer, that the Register of Probate has ceased to perform the duties of his office, and the time when he so ceased; and the said Treasurer shall not pay to said Register, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns any salary that may accrue from the time that the said Register shall so cease to perform his duties, until such time as he shall resume the same, or until a new Register shall be appointed; but said salary shall be paid to such person as the Judge of Probate shall certify as having performed the duties of Register of Probate during that time, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved March 18, 1830.]

An Act additional to an Act to secure to owners their property in Logs, Masts, Spars and other timber in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, if any person or persons shall take, carry away, or otherwise convert to his or their own use, without the consent of the owner, any log suitable to be sawed or cut into boards, clapboards, shingles, joists, or other lumber, or any mast, spar, or other timber, the property of another, whether the owner thereof be known or unknown, lying or being in any river, pond, bay, stream, or inlet, or on the bank or shore of any river, pond, bay, stream, or inlet within this State, he or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay for each and every such log, mast, spar, or other piece of timber so by him or them taken, carried away or otherwise converted, a fine not exceeding twenty dollars to the use of the State, to be recovered with costs of prosecution on complaint as for a criminal offence before any Justice of the Peace in the county where the offence shall be committed. And if any person or persons shall cut out, after or destroy any mark, or marks of any owner, or owners made on any such log, mast, spar or other piece of timber, to designate the ownership thereof, whether the owner thereof be known or unknown,

he or they shall be considered guilty of taking and converting the same to his or their own use for all the purposes of this act, and shall be liable to the same penalty for each and every offence, and to be proceeded against in the same manner as provided as aforesaid for taking, carrying away, or otherwise converting to his or their own use, such log, mast, spar or other timber, provided however, that if any person or persons shall do, or perform any of the acts above mentioned through misapprehension of his or their own rights, or without any intent to deprive the rightful owner or owners of his or their property in such log, mast, spar, or other timber, he or they shall not be deemed or adjudged guilty of any of the offences at resaid in this act mentioned.

[Approved March 15, 1830.]

An additional Act, to prevent the destruction of Trout and Pickerel in Sebago Pond in the county of Cumberland.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That if any person or persons, at any time in any season of the year from the first day of August to the first day of April, shall spear or take with the spear, or in any other way or manner by pots, wears, nets or any other art, or in any way make any new obstruction to the free passage of said fish in Sebago Pond, or in any of the streams, canals or rivers, emptying into or issuing out of said pond, or in any of the waters connected with it, or shall sell or purchase any of said fish, knowing the same to have been so taken against the provisions of this act; in all such cases he or they shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars for each and every fish so taken, speared, sold or purchased.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising by force and virtue of this act, shall be recovered and appropriated as is provided in the third section of an Act entitled "An Act to prevent the destruction of Trout and Pickerel in Sebago Pond, in the County of Cumberland," passed the seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and to which this act is additional.

[Approved March 18, 1830.]

An Act to authorize George F. Richardson exclusively to navigate the Androscoggin River with horse boats.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That George F. Richardson be, and hereby is, vested with the sole and exclusive right and privilege of employing and navigating all and every species and kind of boats or water-craft, which may be urged or propelled by horse power, on the Androscoggin River, from the head of tide water, through Merry Meeting Bay, to the Kennebec River during the term of ten years, from and after the passing of this act: Provided, That if the said Richardson fail to have one competent boat, provided by horse power, in operation and navigating on said River, within six months from the passing of this act the same shall be null and void.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted. That if any person or persons, without the authority or consent of the said Richardson, shall use, employ or navigate any boat or water-craft as aforesaid, on said river, from the head of tide water to the Kennebec River, (except thereto authorized by the Government of the United States,) during said term, every person so offending shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay to the said Richardson, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That the powers granted by this act, may be enlarged, restrained or annulled, at the pleasure of the Legislature.

[Approved March 6, 1830.]

DRAWN Ballots in Class No. 2, Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery.

5-28-19-52-27-57-50-42-1
NINTH CLASS.
57-13-1-2-60-17-9-15-56-42
THIRD CLASS.
8-17-46-19-31-60-52-21-48-18
TENTH CLASS.
18-3-42-17-36-34-25-32-46-52

In all of the above Barton sold several Prizes. Persons in want of Tickets can be accommodated either by letter (if post paid) or on personal application. As there is a Lottery which draws about every week, they can at all times have Tickets which will draw immediately.

ASA BARTON, AGENT.
Norway Village, April 16. 3 43

CROCKERY WARE.

At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchants' Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.
Portland, June 17, 1830.

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

(AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.)

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles. Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapp, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1833.
Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,
MASON KNAPP,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1833.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

The Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Ringe, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent, Norway, April 24. 44

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURY OFFICE,

PORTLAND, March 30, 1830.

WHEREAS, by an Act, entitled "An Act respecting the collection of Taxes on unimproved land not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation," passed the 20th day of January 1832, it is made the duty of the Treasurer of the State, that whenever a State Tax has been, or shall be lawfully assessed on any township or other tract of unimproved land in this State, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation, the Treasurer of the State shall forthwith advertise the same three weeks successively in the public newspaper of the Printer to the State, for the time being, and in one of the newspapers printed in the County where such land lies, if any there be, otherwise in a newspaper printed in the next adjoining County, if such newspaper there be, therein notifying all persons interested in such lands, that unless the amount of said taxes respectively, be paid into the Treasury of this State, in six months, then next, Warrants will issue from said Treasury to the Sheriff of the County where such land lies, requiring him to collect all such taxes as may then remain due.

Therefore in compliance with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, I hereby give notice to the proprietors and all persons interested in the townships and other places hereinafter designated, that unless the taxes assessed on them respectively are paid into this Treasury in six months, they will be liable to the penalties and costs of collecting as aforesaid.

ELIAS THOMAS, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Bradley and Eastman's grant,	\$6.10
Plantation No. 5, 2d Range,	8.05
Township D, to Gardner,	5.86
Township E, to J. Cummings,	5.90
Plantation No. 1, lotter A,	7.50
Plantation No. 2, lotter A,	8.15
Plantation No. 2, 1st Range,	6.30
do do 3, 1st do	8.40
do do 3, 3d do	6.00
do do 2, 3d do	6.00
Plantation do 4, 4th do	6.60
do do 2, 2d do	6.60
do do 3, 2d do	8.75
do do 3, 3d do	6.00
do letter C, adjoining B,	9.50
do letter B,	7.35
do No. 5, 4th Range,	6.65
do No. 7,	6.30
Andover surplus, west,	3.15
Andover surplus, north,	3.43

BLANKS & BOOKS.

At the Oxford Bookstore, may at all times be had a general assortment of Blanks for towns, such as Town Clerk's Blanks for certificates of Publication—Licenses—Town order—Surveyors of Highways—Limits of Highway Districts, &c. Also, Lawyer's and Justice's Blanks and Dockets—Laws of Maine—Maine Justices' Assistant, new edition—Civil Officer—Town Officer, last edition.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
April 17. 3 43

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases—

TO THE LADIES.

WHITE and SOUND Teeth are both an ornament and a blessing. The best security for their advantage is to be found in the use of the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This elegant Tooth Powder, with a very little use, eradicates the Scurry in the gums, and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, which not only blackens, but loosens the teeth, and accelerates their decay. The Dentifrice thus removes the prevailing causes of offensive breath, preserves the healthiness and floridness of the gums, and renders the teeth beautifully white. Price 50 cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH.

HOWEVER inveterate, in one hour application, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid, as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hours application only!

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70), Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

*A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. April 20. 43 4w

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIES' Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from \$3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2 1/2 ps yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1/2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 2 3/4 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1/2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1/2 to 2 3/4; 2200 yds. Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worst-d Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseshin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and cold Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jacketon, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.
Portland, Oct. 20, 1820. 1y 18

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

TERMS—The Observer is published at \$2 per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.